

AP United States History Unit 7 Quiz

1. Which U.S. President expanded upon the Monroe Doctrine?
 - a) FDR
 - b) Theodore Roosevelt
 - c) Woodrow Wilson
 - d) Herbert Hoover

2. Where did the US fight the Spanish-American War?
 - a) Spain
 - b) Hawaii
 - c) America
 - d) Cuba and the Philippines

3. Why did some senate members dislike the Treaty of Paris?
 - a) It gave the United States too much imperial power, making it a kingdom
 - b) It gave the United States too little power in comparison to Spain
 - c) The United States did not gain any land
 - d) The Senate liked the war and wanted it to continue

4. Why did the United States begin to seek out countries in the Pacific ocean to imperialize?
 - a) The American western frontier had been closed
 - b) They wanted to meet new people and new cultures
 - c) The people wanted pineapples
 - d) The United States wanted to reach Asia with ease

5. What is the open door policy?
 - a) A policy that China wasn't allowed to trade with the United States
 - b) A policy that China had to be upfront about who they are allies with
 - c) A policy that China cannot close any of its building doors
 - d) A policy in China keepings trade open to all spheres of influence set up by the United States

6. What Famous Book helped to expose the poor conditions of meat packing plants?

- a) Souls of Black Folk by W. E. B Dubois
- b) Bread Givers by Anzia Yeziarska
- c) The Jungle by Upton Sinclair
- d) The Grapes of Wrath by John Steinbeck

7. Which act signed into law gave the Sherman antitrust act more power?

- a) The Food and Drug Act
- b) The Clayton Antitrust act
- c) The Federal Reserve Act
- d) The 17th Amendment

8. What did the 19th Amendment do?

- a) Gave African Americans the right to vote
- b) Allowed people under 18 voting rights
- c) Gave all people the right to vote
- d) Gave white women the right to vote

9. What incident propelled the United States into World War I?

- a) The Zimmerman Telegram
- b) The Sinking of the Lusitania
- c) Germany's call for help in the war
- d) The US didn't join the war

10. What part of Wilson's Fourteen Points was adopted in the Treaty of Versailles?

- a) Germany getting reparations
- b) The League of Nations
- c) Self-determination
- d) The United Nations

11. What term defines society in the 1920's in American cities?

- a) Darwinism
- b) Monopoly
- c) Mercantilism
- d) Consumerism

12. How did President Hoover earn the title of tent cities called "Hoovervilles" ?

- a) His lack of response to the stock market crash
- b) He liked to camp
- c) His response was very quick and the people living in these camps believed in him
- d) He declared the camps be named after himself

13. What act was a result of the Dust Bowl?

- a) The 21st amendment
- b) National Industry Recovery Act
- c) Agricultural Adjustment Act
- d) The Wagner Act

14. What piece of technology did FDR take advantage of during his presidency?

- a) The TV
- b) The radio
- c) The newspaper
- d) The Computers

15. What did the twenty-first amendment do?

- a) Banned the consumption and sale of alcohol
- b) Legalized monopolies
- c) Made it illegal to have two children
- d) Ended prohibition

16. What was the neutrality act?

- a) It allowed the United States to lend goods to wartime countries
- b) It entered the United States into WWII
- c) It allowed “cash and carry” exports to belligerent nations
- d) It was instituted by Germany to make other countries believe they will not fight anyone

17. What event entered the United States into WWII?

- a) The bombing of Pearl Harbor
- b) The sinking of the Lusitania
- c) The Lend-Lease Act
- d) Our Alliance with Britain

18. What was discussed at the Tehran Conference?

- a) FDR’s dwindling health
- b) Opening a Soviet Offence and D-Day
- c) Fighting Japan
- d) Stalin backing out of the war

19. Why did Japan unconditionally surrender?

- a) They did not
- b) Germany had already lost in the war
- c) The atomic bombs were killing too many innocent lives
- d) They wanted to be allies with the US

20. What group did the US join after the war?

- a) The Warsaw pact
- b) The United Nations
- c) They returned to isolationism
- d) NATO alliance

Explanations

1. b) Theodore Roosevelt : The Monroe Doctrine was given by President Monroe which established a new foreign policy for the US. This doctrine stated that Europe was not to intervene with the western hemisphere, where the US is located. An interference on Europe's part would be met with military action from the US. This Doctrine came back alive when Teddy Roosevelt took office and the Roosevelt Corollary was created. This allowed the US to not only prevent European powers from colonizing the western hemisphere, but also allowed the United States to go into those countries to protect them and their lives. This document allowed President Roosevelt to police the Caribbean.
2. d) Cuba and the Philippines : Following Theodore Roosevelt's new foreign policy, the US decided to intervene into Spain's conflicts with its colony, Cuba, who wanted independence. The explosion of the USS Maine eventually led America to declare war on Spain, beginning the Spanish-American war. The US also fought Spain in another one of its colonies, The Philippines, as they hoped to become a US Protectorate.
3. a) It gave the United States too much imperial power, making it a kingdom : The Treaty of Paris which ended the Spanish-American war focused on Imperialism. The treaty annexed The Philippines, Guam, and Puerto Rico to the US. The Senate debated over this treaty, with many anti-treaty supporters saying this document would make the US too powerful as an imperialist country controlling other states is too similar to a kingdom.
4. a) The American western frontier had been closed : The United States had been focusing on expanding westward based on manifest destiny and wanting to spread its powers across a whole continent. Once people had settled in the West all the way to California, there was no more land to discover, so the people had to look outwards. This is one of the reasons that the US decided to begin imperializing the islands in the Pacific Ocean. Other reasons being trade interests, making military base rest stops for the United States, Social Darwinism, and religious missionaries. These reasons pushed the United States to take over countries like Hawaii and build the Panama Canal in Panama.
5. d) A policy in China keeping trade open to all spheres of influence set up by the United States: The Open Door Policy was set up by Secretary of State Hay under President McKinley. This policy was implemented in order to allow the US and other European

countries to trade equally with China and not “close the door” to anyone else from trading with them.

6. c) *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair : Even though the main goal of Sinclair's book “*The Jungle*” was not to expose the plants, he did succeed in doing so. His pictures and recounts of the poor health and safety conditions in these plants led to the Pure Food and Drug Act and The Meat Inspection Act to be signed into law.
7. b) The Clayton Antitrust Act : The original act, The Sherman, antitrust act was made to prohibit trusts from existing and allow the federal government to dissolve them. This act also was made with the intention of helping the workers who were struggling under Big Businesses abuse, but it ended up being used against trade unions as it was unable to ban business moves that would decrease market competition and discriminatory pricing. That is why the Clayton Antitrust act was made, to strengthen this original act. This act banned monopolistic practices and made labor unions legal.
8. d) Gave white women the right to vote : The 19th Amendment was passed in 1920 under President Woodrow Wilson and it gave white women the right to vote. Women had been protesting for their right to vote since the Niagara conference in 1905. In the years before the act, groups like National American Woman Suffrage Association, also known as NAWSA and most famously led by Alice Paul, led suffrage parades in cities like Washington D.C and NYC. The preventative measures against Women and Men of color were still in place, preventing them from voting in most places.
9. a) The Zimmerman Telegram : The Telegram was intercepted by Great Britain on it's way to Mexico. The Telegram sent by Germany proposed to Mexico that if the US was to enter the war and fight against Germany, then Mexico should begin to attack the US on its border. In return Germany said it would help Mexico regain its territories lost to the US.
10. b) The League of Nations : President Wilson delivered a speech about his fourteen points that included self-determination, the creation of the league of nations, and a reduction of arms for everyone. He outlined all of his ideas in which he believed peace could be restored. His idea for a league of nations was adopted into the Treaty of Versailles and many of his cosigners joined but Congress did not agree with this and wanted to get out of world affairs and did not join the League of Nations.

11. d) Consumerism : The cities became a symbol of consumerism, with a new society obsessed with wealth, material goods, and consumption. One piece of literature that describes this consumerism is “The Great Gatsby” by F. Scott Fitzgerald. It followed young people living in NYC during the “roaring twenties” and living in the glamour and wealth highlighted in this pre-crash era. Although many people embraced this new lifestyle, it was also faced with some backlash.
12. a) His lack of response to the stock market crash : When the stock market crashed in 1929 President Hoover released a statement denying that there was anything to worry about with the US economy and that if you were worrying you were foolish. This led many people to be upset with him, not only because of this statement, but his lack of action when millions of people became unemployed. This also led him to be quickly voted out of office and President FDR take over.
13. c) Agricultural Adjustment Act : The Dust Bowl was the direct result of drought that was worsened by farmers' lack of understanding how to keep their soil healthy. The Dust Bowl forced farmers and their families to move west in order to find a job emptying out the plains. As Part of one of FDR’s plans to rebuild the country he created this act in which the government paid farmers to leave their fields inactive to help reduce surpluses and increase prices. Another act that FDR passed to help farmers was the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allocation Act which helped to reduce the cultivation of soil depleting crops.
14. b) The radio : During FDR’s presidency he had his fireside chats over the radio to talk with the people about what he was doing. During the twenties, many people brought the radios into their homes and would sit around the radio listening to nighttime shows. FDR knew the easiest way to reach almost every person would be to use the radio. So he sat down in his house and talked about all the things he had been working on and what they really meant and how it would help the people. This also helped to boost FDR’s popularity.
15. d) Ended Prohibition : the 18th amendment began prohibition with the intention of helping families by getting rid of the burdens of alcohol and alcohol addiction. Even though the intention was to decrease crime, it ended up doing the opposite. People still wanted alcohol so instead of buying it legally they decided to get alcohol illegally. This also allowed for organized crime to be born as they took advantage of this need of alcohol. By ending prohibition it allowed for more jobs to be made and tax revenue in alcohol production.

16. c) It allowed “cash and carry” exports to belligerent nations : When WWII began FDR put the neutrality act into motion, ending our arms embargo and saying we would ship goods on a cash-and-carry basis. This was to help the United States not get into debt like the last war, if a belligerent nation wants our goods, they need to pay upfront and carry it back home, we would not bring it to them. This eventually turned into the lend-lease act as it was constraining the US. The US was a major wartime producer of goods on the homefront and since many men were away fighting the war women were able to enter the workforce at a more drastic rate.
17. a) The bombing of Pearl Harbor : After Japan bombed the United States naval base in pearl harbor FDR delivered his famous speech where he said it would be a day that “lived in infamy”. US allies Britain and France had been struggling in Europe fighting Hitler and they had been calling on FDR and the US to join the war to help them, but FDR knew that he didn't have the support of congress and the US people just yet, as they had still been recovering from the depression caused in part by the last war. Once Pearl Harbor happened, the spark that was needed to light that fire occurred, and the US people were ready to fight against Germany and Japan.
18. b) Opening a Soviet Offence and D-Day : What would become the three superpowers of the world, Britain, The Soviet Union, and The United States were allies at the time. The leaders of these countries, FDR, Churchill, and Stalin, met at many conferences to discuss their plan during the war and for the post war plans. In the Tehran Conference, held in Iran, the superpowers decided to open a Soviet Offence and planned out the landing and attack on Normandy at the same time. Stalin also agreed to join the US in fighting Japan on the Pacific front when Hitler was defeated.
19. c) The atomic bombs were killing too many innocent lives : The US wanted Japan to unconditionally surrender and they did not see them doing that in any way. So on the homefront, the US was constructing the atomic bomb. They decided to drop the first bomb on Hiroshima, demolishing the city and all the civilians in it. This choice was heavily debated by the new president Truman, after the death of FDR.
20. b) The United Nations : After the War, the allied powers set up the United Nations to help counteract more wars from happening. The board of the United Nations included all the major powers of this war including the US, Britain, and the Soviet Union. The United

Nations was more successful than the League of Nations because countries could not leave the League of Nations when that country was disciplined.

